

LEADING ARTICLES—April 11, 1930

UNEMPLOYMENT—DRAG ON BUSINESS
END THIS "MINIMUM" NONSENSE
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THE IMMIGRANT WOMAN



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1928

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930

No. 10

UNEMPLOYMENT—DRAG ON BUSINESS

The first quarter of 1930 has seen more men out of work than any three months for the last five years. In some cities the situation is said to be even worse than in 1921. Unemployment has been one of the chief factors checking business recovery.

Unemployment is a problem every winter. Because about 14 per cent more workers were unemployed this winter than in good times, the situation has been critical and public attention is aroused. But the other 86 per cent are out of work every winter and nothing is done for them. By lowered living standards and often actual want they pay the price of maintaining our industries. These figures do not include the unskilled workers, who drift into cities from the country in winter. They include only those who have given responsible service in trade and industry during the rest of the year, and whom their industries lay off without consideration. Even the summer unemployment, which amounts to 9 per cent of trade union membership and probably more among unorganized workers, is an unnecessary evil. But at present industries are making no general effort to avoid layoffs, and when a depression year suddenly confronts us with a crisis of unemployment, we resort to bread lines, soup kitchens and charity. This year in January, charity organizations in 79 cities gave \$3,745,755 in relief to 146,869 families.

A beginning has been made toward a more responsible attitude on the part of industry, but it has proved to be a small beginning. In a number of cities manufacturers are making an effort to keep their forces at work, according to a survey made by the "Business Week." Rather than lay men off they are working shorter hours and rotating jobs, and while this is by no means a solution, at least it shows an effort to meet the problem. A committee of Boston business men is studying means of stabilizing employment; the State of Ohio has a state-wide program of public construction; in Cincinnati, Dayton and Philadelphia city-wide plans to provide work and prevent unemployment are in effect or being worked out.

Adequate public employment bureaus, public construction work ready for an emergency, stabilization of employment, higher wages and decreasing hours are essential parts of a program to prevent unemployment. But as yet we are not making serious efforts to grapple with any of these problems.

Curtailing Customers.

Unemployment has added to business depression. Wage earners' buying power has been seriously curtailed. From October to January, wage payments on railroads fell 12 per cent, and in factories, 14 per cent, although wage cuts were not general. In February, for the first time since the stock crash, wage payments in factories rose. This is an encouraging sign, for it indicates more full time work.

Retail trade has felt the direct effect of this loss in wage earners' buying power. Sales of department stores and chain stores were holding a high level in the last months of 1929, in spite of the stock crash. But after unemployment reached such large proportions, sales of department stores began to fall below last year, and trade journals have reported a lag in retail trade in most important centers.

Because demands from retail stores have not been urgent, wholesalers and jobbers have not had

the confidence to order ahead from manufacturers. They have been placing only such small orders as they needed to fill immediate demands. Manufacturers who were anxious to sell their products so as to keep their plants in operation, have reduced prices more drastically in order to tempt buyers.

UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS AN ISSUE.

Statisticians are working feverishly to prove that the depression is about over, that something better is right before us. Study of the various charts and tabulations shows some improvement, but not by any stretch of the imagination do they show an approaching end of unemployment. Unemployment is diminishing; it will diminish more. It will not disappear. This paper has pointed out repeatedly that unemployment will never end until there is a proper adjustment between production, hours of work and wages. As long as science and machinery continue to increase, the per capita volume of production without adequately and proportionately increasing the wages, or buying power, of the masses, there will be unemployment. It is about time for the people of the United States to quit fooling themselves. Wages must go up rapidly, generally and continuously. Hours worked must decrease. Those things require thorough organization and the worker who does not get into the union is directly helping to retard the final remedy.

NEW YORK WAGE LEADS.

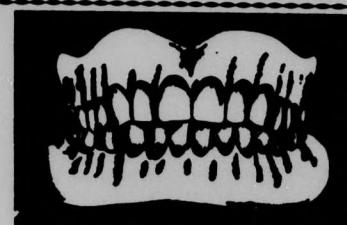
The average wage of New York State is \$110 higher than the average wage for the country as a whole, according to figures made public by Dorance, Sullivan & Co.

This good news is somewhat "liquidated"—as financiers and communists say—when it is shown that the New York average is \$1,450 a year.

The average in the Manhattan section of New York is \$1,705; Brooklyn, \$1,510; Richmond, \$1,780; Schenectady, \$1,385; Rochester, \$1,415; Syracuse, \$1,430, and Yonkers, \$1,380.

The compilers do not explain how \$1,450 can even be considered a living wage.

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth \$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....	\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....	\$1.00
"If it hurts don't pay"	
Bridgework	\$5.00
Gold Inlays	\$5.00 up
Fillings	\$1.00 up

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END THIS "MINIMUM" NONSENSE!

Whenever organized workers seek a wage increase some critic arises to declare that wages are going too high. Remarks are made about standards of living and there is a suggestion that since workers could live on less they should work for less. A New York banker has just written an article in which he sets his "minimum of health and decency" budget at \$48,475, asserting that he must have an income of \$75,000, so as to save something. He puts rent at \$7000, household and service at \$11,280, wife's clothing at \$5000 and so on. The United States Department of Labor estimates that a worker's family of five requires \$2179.58 in New York City, where the banker lives. His rent is put at \$311.73, clothing for the whole family at \$361.81 and food at \$915.58. Notice all those odd pennies—wage earners have to count pennies. But why this difference in standards? It is about time for the United States Government to quit figuring out how little a family can "get by" on.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The motoring public paid out \$7,230,000,000 for automotive maintenance and operation during 1928, according to figures reported to the California State Automobile Association. Of this sum labor cost \$2,040,000,000 and replacement parts accounted for \$1,360,000,000.

Don't criticise others if you are the sort of a union man who fails to spend his union-earned money for union goods and service.

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Packard Shoes
for Men

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Shoes for Women

FRANK O'BRIEN
Manager

THE AWAKENING OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Written for the Labor Clarion by J. B. Zimdars.

He wakes "who, with the weight of centuries bowed,

Leaned on his hoe and gazed upon the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face"—
Into the dungeon of his soul has come
A glint of light—

Not that which filtered through some old cathedral pane,

All dimmed and colored by the painted glass,
To soothe him in his sorry lot—

But that which comes to him as it streams through
The wide clear windows of that common school
Through which in time will come the light to all.

And it reveals to him that he is not
The low-browed brother to the patient ox,
But is a man
With mind to know and realize his right,
Though it lie buried deeper than a Pharaoh's tomb
Beneath the towering pyramid of hoary privilege.

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San Francisco California

The consciousness it brings to him
That Nature, when she gave him life,
And on that life imposed its many needs
Which can alone from out her store be met,
Gave him the right from out that store to have
What she requires to well sustain the life she gave,
And that a million years of man-made law
Could not make right what would deny him this,
Which he enjoyed ere civilization came
And herded him away from ample fields.

And in the light which thus has come to him
He now beholds that mighty mechanism, slowly
built

Through bloody ages of experiment and strife,
That men call government.
He gazes down the path the centuries came
And in the distance dim
He sees it marshalling its bands of slaves
And hears the echoes of their clanking chains.
Then, as the picture closer comes,
The clanking of the chains dies down,
But still the slaves are there,
By circumstance as firmly bound
To serve those who through cunning or tradition
hold
This mechanism under their control.

Onto the fields of war he sees them send it forth
To satiate their thirst for glory
And their greed for gain.
In every way he sees them use it as their own
To levy tribute in its thousand forms
Upon the many, the unorganized,
Who turn the furrows where the harvests grow;
And when perchance these many ask its aid,
Those masters with a righteous horror scout
Such base perversion from its wonted route—
Enough for serfs that they obtain
The drudgery flowing from the masters' gain.

And then the light—
The dawning consciousness that these are his,
These governments that for others gather in
The harvests plowed and planted by his hands,
That parcel out the earth and all her goods
And leave him but his labor,
And then disdain to guarantee
The opportunity for that—
That these are his—his but to reach and take
By might of numbers and with mind awake—
And is it theirs to question him this right
Whose gospel through the ages has been might—
A might most ruthless and most conscienceless
That, through starvation, billions sent to death—
That uses governments in endless strife
For rights of property, but not of life?

Were strength of mind and limb but given
For selfishness or lusts?
Then they're of hell, and not of heaven
Impressed with sacred trusts.

But now in him those cries
Of all those billions grow articulate—
Dispelled shall be the lame pretense
That human rights can be conserved alone
Through conservation of the rights of property;
Right needs no indirection
And shall brook it not—
Through him the governments shall act
To render unto life the rights of life—
The ever-present opportunity
To earn by decent and by well-requited toil
All that which life requires;
And Nature's riches only then
May strength and cunning claim as spoil
When that is satisfied—
And thus alone can civilization justify
To stand as foster-parent to the man.

Fair wages, short work day, sanitary conditions
are always assured where the union label, shop
card and working button are used or displayed.

THE LAW ON PASSING.

Every person capable of driving should know when it is reasonably safe to turn in front of another car after passing it. The public safety department of the California State Automobile Association points out that the State law regarding overtaking a vehicle says simply: "Any vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass at least two feet to the left thereof and shall not again be driven to the right side of the highway until reasonably clear of such overtaken vehicle."

WHY IS THE WINTER COLD?

Why is it colder during the winter months than it is in summer?

Many will immediately reply by saying that it is because the sun is farther away. As a matter of fact, the sun is nearer in winter than it is in summer, but it strikes the earth at a more decided slant in winter and thus does not warm us as does the sun of June, July or August as it beams from directly overhead.

A BUMPER CROP.

According to the autoist looking for a place to park, this country is enjoying a bumper crop of fire hydrants. "Fare Facts for Fair People."

Yes, and an excellent crop of "No Left Turns," "Detours" and "Ye Olde Coffee Shoppes."

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to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty
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MISSION**

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for April 1, 1930.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco) s. s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, Roe H. Baker, President, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1930.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,
(My commission expires March 27, 1933.)

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TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, April 2, 1930, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but Theo. Johnson, who was excused.

Minutes of meeting held March 19th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Waiters' Union No. 30 for H. V. Shepard vice J. P. Hale. Credentials were accepted and the delegate being present was seated.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes noted and filed. From Census Committee requesting all to do their best to have everybody enrolled. From W. J. Atrip of the Bill Posters, asking to be excused.

Bills—Read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

Committee Reports—Committee on Conference for Educational Trade Union Action held a meeting last Saturday with the result that a committee of two from each of the three organizations were to be appointed to devise ways and means to further trade union activities. The Secretary's report was concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters say it is picking up. Hatters report many non-union hats are sold here; that a manufacturer is sending East for a cheaper hat, thus making less work for his own factory; straws and Panamas will soon be in; see that the union label is in all the hats you buy. Cooks No. 44 beginning to send their men to work in the country. Garment Workers report a few more working; when buying your Easter shirt look for the union label. Bookbinders state you can get blank cash and ledger books with the union label; demand it. Shoe Salesmen ask you when buying women's shoes to ask the clerk for union button and the union label in the shoe; Steinberg, Feltman & Curme, and Austin are unfair to them. Steamfitters say it is not good. Sign Painters, work quiet; after five-day week. Sheet Metal Workers say work is bad; trying to get five-day week but have some opposition. Cigar Makers report work is not so good and it is just as bad in the non-union shops; many Chinese-made cigars are on the market; look for the blue union label. Upholsterers No. 28 report they are having trouble in the Apex Furniture Co.; protect yourself from shoddy-made upholstery by demanding the union label. Waiters report work slack; members are taking more interest in the union label, card and button. Millmen report two shops using the union label and expect more to follow. Pile Drivers say it is slow. Molders state that the Holland Furnace is unfair to them; Molders and Sheet Metal Workers will co-operate with each other against this firm. Cracker Bakers work still slow; that the S. F. Biscuit Co., a Seattle firm, is getting a Los Angeles firm to co-operate with them in putting cheap, non-union cakes and cookies on the market here; look out for the non-union firm. Stereotypers, Elevator Constructors, Office Employees and Grocery Clerks report conditions fair. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League had a good attendance at their meeting; are doing good work in their residence districts and with some of the clubs; having a new supply of women's union-made silk hosiery.

Good and Welfare—Under this head a discussion was had on the five-day week by the Millmen, Molders, Sheet Metal Workers, Cooks and Waiters, with many enlightening features. Two instructive and educational pictures were shown which were enjoyed by all the delegates and visitors.

Receipts—\$105.63. **Bills Paid**—\$11.95.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, April 16th, at 8 p. m.

"The union label, card and button demand should be good for the month."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPE, Secretary.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Vierra announced the birth of a daughter whom they have christened Maxine Lee.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon, April 13th, at 2 o'clock at Union Hall, Labor Temple. In addition to the initiation of several candidates, matters of importance will come before the Society. Ways and means of celebrating the forty-third anniversary of the Society will be discussed.

It is reported that the San Francisco News has purchased the building formerly occupied by the Bulletin at 812 Mission Street and that after September 1st of this year the News will be issued from the new location. Extensive alterations and improvements are planned, which with the addition of new machinery will give to the News one of the most modern newspaper establishments on the coast.

The laws revision committee is considering a change in the local law which will result in an enlargement of the present official monthly bulletin. Investigation shows that a number of the larger unions issue bulletins which in addition to official matters contain items of interest to the membership, giving news of the trade union movement in general and of the various activities of the organization. The committee would appreciate expressions from the membership as to its desire in this matter. Send suggestions to Laws Revision Committee, care of president of the union.

The committee appointed by the Progressive Club to inaugurate a monthly drawing announces that the date of the first drawing set for April 16th has been postponed. The date to which drawing has been postponed will be announced later. In the meantime those interested are requested to get in touch with the committee or officials of the Progressive Club.

In a note to the secretary, Jack Noble, one of the real old-timers of this union, states that he has been ill for a time but is at present able to work. Mr. Noble desires to be remembered to all his acquaintances.

From trade sources it is learned that the Portland, Oregon, Journal recently installed seven new Intertype machines, three mixers and four C3-3 sm's, and at the time of this installation there was also installed in the composing room of the Portland Telegram two new Intertype mixers. All of the machines carry electric pots and the latest improvements.

Both the San Francisco Examiner and the Los Angeles Examiner on April 7th appeared in a new "dress." Intertype 7-point Ideal News was the selection for both papers.

It may be just a coincidence and again it may be the handicap of a bad name. At any rate the following item indicates that perhaps after all there is something in a name: "The crew of the steamship Marian Otis Chandler left her recently at St. Helens, Oregon, on account of poor food. This vessel was named after the daughter of 'General' Otis of Los Angeles Times, famous champion of the 'open' shop and self-appointed guardian angel of the non-union worker."

At the February meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, George L. Berry, president of the

association, announced that he would in due order of time submit his formal written resignation and set forth the reasons; that his resignation was now verbally given and requested the secretary to make note of the fact that a letter giving the reasons would be sent for the files of the board. Locally, nothing more was heard of this incident until the following item appeared in Editor and Publisher of April 5th: "Recent action of the International Typographical Union by which he maintained 'trade union ethics have been destroyed,' is given by George L. Berry, president of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, as the reason for his resignation as president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association in a letter to Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the former organization. The letter was made public this week in the current issue of the American Pressman. The I. T. U. action objected to by Mr. Berry was a negative vote cast by its representative on the board of governors of the I. A. P. T. A., when that group was considering removal of the Association label from a shop in Regina, Sask., in which two non-union pressmen were employed, despite the warnings of the unions. The I. T. U. position, as taken by the spokesman, was that no formal appeal has been received by that union and until a formal appeal was received the I. T. U. would oppose withdrawal of the label. Mr. Berry wrote: 'In the action of the spokesman for the delegates from the International Typographical Union on the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, trade union ethics have been destroyed and a direct contribution has been made to unfair working conditions in the plant in Regina, and the ignoring of the rights of an international printing trade union on the Board of Governors has been recorded. It constitutes a narrow, selfish and vicious attitude which, as the representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, I cannot hesitate in resenting without reservation. In conclusion, permit me to say if the attitude of the representatives of the International Typographical Union at the Chicago meeting, the New Orleans meeting, and the Washington meeting, as it affected employment of a field agent, as it affected the fulfillment of the completion of the term of office of the then secretary-treasurer and numerous other attempts to undermine established precedents of the association is to be considered, the representatives of the International Typographical Union had little desire to give to the association that support and co-operation it deserves and which the International Typographical Union, by sacred contract, was obligated to give.' Concluding his explanation with the statement that the I. T. U. had declined to form Allied Printing Trade Councils, as guaranteed under its contract with the association, and again touching on the Regina situation, Mr. Berry presented his formal declination to serve as president."

Although this attack upon the I. T. U. comes from the president of an international union, it is to be remembered that there are two sides to all matters, even those presented by Mr. Berry.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.—By C. C.

We have heard much in the chapel about the sterling fire-fighting qualities of the Lomita Park Fire Department. But, if they fight fire down there like some of their members fought a two-bit fire here in the composing room last week, then we hope Lomita Park never has a bad fire. Some proofs hanging by the ad proof desk became ignited in some manner unknown to the occupants of that desk. No clanging of fire bells announced the arrival of Chief Thomas of L. P. Nor did Charley Cullen, demon press agent of the same, arrive. Dan Shannon, Joe Holland, and others of the Lomita Park boys were not to be seen. Glenn Martin tried putting the fire out with his coat without success. Finally, out of the smoke Al Overly pulled up with a hand extinguisher, pointed

it at the fire the wrong way, issued no orders, and as mysteriously as the fire started, it went out. Jerry Heilman was there with the "I told you so" in regard to the fire boys of Lomita Park.

They had worked together on the same newspaper in Indianapolis before the advent of the Linotype and since that time have traveled considerable, and after some forty years they met the other evening in this chapel. Bill Wiley looked at Wilbur S. Beach. Beach looked at Wiley. Both hesitated a bit, for in 40 years one's features change somewhat and neither was sure of the other. Finally they introduced themselves and now you can bet your last pig of metal that they have talked about those old days and of old friends in those by-gone days when they both worked together.

Tony Pastor is at present located in Calistoga, where he is taking treatment for a neuritis ailment. We sincerely hope that Mr. Pastor will benefit greatly from the treatment.

Jesse Morse took a run up to Calistoga to renew old friendships and to see Tony Pastor. Jesse spent some time up there a few years ago and no doubt made many friends.

Jack Woolen, popular machinist, pulled his slip last Saturday. Jack was very popular with all whom he came in contact with and all wish him good luck in his new position. He is located in Berkeley.

Jim Kennard was noted leading a Boston bulldog around last Monday. He will be riding horseback next.

Mailer Notes—By Leroy C. Smith.

So long as the M. T. D. U. has an existence, so long will this machinery of discrimination and trade oppression be capable of operation by some officials as bad—perhaps even worse—than the present officials of the M. T. D. U. We are convinced the trade union should be effectively done away with. It is an overlapping organization, officered, for the greater part, by job-hunting and self-seeking politicians. By the means of such abolition the field would be left free for the legitimate functioning of the minimum number of international officers—the I. T. U.—actually necessary to attend to the business of the printer and mailer members. To decapitate, officially, the holders of unnecessary offices works to reduce expense, to minimize dissension, to foster unity, and to prevent the frequent "passing of the buck" by labor "leaders" at the expense and to the discomfort of the rank and file who pay their salaries. The buck-passing by the Secretary-Treasurer of the M. T. D. U. for his not complying with the law in publishing a monthly financial statement in the Journal, and the "handling" of the \$100,000 defense fund and court litigation by the officials of the M. T. D. U., is in itself sufficient reason for abolishing the trade union entirely.

From an eastern source we learn of rumors being circulated that a letter written by John W. White to C. R. Ragan, Kansas City, in which White, so it is alleged, attacks Roberts. It is stated the letter was stolen and photo copies made of it and circulated. If true, this should fan the M. T. D. U. flames of internal strife that is now shaking the M. T. D. U. to its foundations.

Another sound reason for the abolition of the M. T. D. U. is the following from an eastern correspondent. He says: "Wilbur C. Leavell joined the Montgomery, Ala., Typographical Union in the spring of 1924 as a mailer. He received an I. T. U. traveler in July, 1924, and deposited it in Memphis Mailers' Union. His card was honorably accepted by that local of which his brother, John Leavell, was and is at present a member. During his stay in Memphis he made many friends and in January, 1925, left Memphis without owing any brother member bad debts of any kind. On January 20, 1925, he arrived in Cincinnati and deposited his card, which was honorably accepted by Cincinnati Mailers' Union No. 17. For eight months

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he worked in Cincinnati, drawing a traveler in September, 1925, to return home in Montgomery, Ala. During his stay in Cincinnati he did not contract for anything that has not been paid in full, or leave any bad notes or debts behind. In Montgomery he could not get work at his trade, and asked for an honorable withdrawal card and took up other work, working in the postoffice and for a milk company. He took up his card again in November, 1928, and proceeded to Memphis where his card was honorably accepted in 1924. What a change took place in four years! When presented for deposit in 1928, his I. T. U. card was not accepted by Memphis. The officers of that local advised him to write the president of the M. T. D. U., whose reply and answer directed him they would accept his card in Chicago, Boston or San Francisco. Upon the advice of the president of the M. T. D. U., this brother, penniless, with a wife and three small children, borrowed bus fare from his brother in Memphis, and departed for Chicago, his family remaining in the South. He arrived in Chicago December 24, 1928 ("twas the night before Christmas"). There he found "Santa Claus," Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2, which honored his I. T. U. traveler. After working steady for a month, he saved enough to send for his wife and children to join him in Chicago, which they did.

In April, 1929, an officer of Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2, asked him to go to Indianapolis and help mail the Typographical Journal. This he did and has been in Indianapolis ever since. This time he was not advised by the President of the M. T. D. U. Shortly after he arrived in Indianapolis he purchased a second-hand Ford. Shortly thereafter he bargained, signed a contract, for another car, and gave his next door neighbor, a Mr. Carter, and Earl M. Lindsay, of the I. T. U. Journal, as references. The salesman, by mistake, wrote down Indianapolis Typographical Union on the finance application. On investigation of the finance company they called the Indianapolis Typographical Union, who, not knowing Mr. Leavell, a mailer, referred them to the mailing department of an Indianapolis newspaper. A male voice who represented himself to be a mailer answered the phone. His conversation over the phone is alleged to be as follows: "This man Leavell is not a regular mailer. He is just working up at the Typographical Headquarters temporarily. He is not responsible. He is now getting ready to leave town and go to the west coast next month. He is going to lose his job at the Typographical Headquarters next month, and other remarks against his character." Mr. Leavell the next day called for his new used car and was handed back his contract which was stamped "N. G." (no good). Our correspondent then inquired as to why the contract was stamped "N. G." Upon further investigation, our correspondent was informed of the above telephone conversation. The name of the "male voice" referred to above is known to our correspondent.

Mr. Leavell's case sheds more light on the manner in which, it is alleged, the invisible government of the M. T. D. U. seeks to penalize members who possess the courage of their convictions in criticizing or declining to follow the political bellwethers of the M. T. D. U. Upon proper explanations being made by our correspondent to the finance company, Mr. Leavell's contract with the finance company for his new car was OK'd.

OBSERVE TURNING RULES.

Turning at intersections is much easier when drivers obey the law with regard to being in the proper lane when turning. The public safety department of the California State Automobile Association also points out that many accidents are caused by drivers who are not in the proper lanes, attempting to turn left from the right edge of the highway, or to the right from the center of the highway. This failure to observe the State law also inconveniences and causes delay to traffic following.

WHY TRADE UNIONISM IS OPPOSED.

Trade unionism cannot be compared with business, fraternal, professional or civic organizations.

The trade union, fundamentally, is a protesting movement and therein it differs from all other groups.

Trade unions, for instance, fit into a community chest drive that is launched by philanthropy, but this is incidental to their main objective.

In its essence a trade union is not a "business" organization.

A business organization is primarily interested in property and profits.

A trade union, organically, is interested in human values and individual liberty.

It denies any and every control over the individual or collective acts of workers when such act is legal if done by other groups of citizens.

It scorns the paternalism, benignity and artificial fellow feeling that so-called "superior" persons assume toward those who receive wages and who are called "working people."

Organized labor does not accept the status quo. Other movements profess high ideals, but these do not include a changed social outlook toward workers, which is the base of trade unionism.

The present outlook is illustrated by injunction judges who declare that trade unions are proper, but—

They are a "conspiracy" if they interfere with profits and income.

To assure these profits and income the highest court in the land has ruled (Bedford cut stone case) that workers can be held to their task and that they must not refuse to handle non-union cut stone.

Nothing more clearly interprets the mental attitude toward workers than this United States Supreme Court decision.

If trade unionists are asked to define their objective, let them point to this infamous court order that annuls the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

This servile view is held by men who deny workers the right to unite. They make attractive speeches on the need for labor organizations—if they are the company "union" kind. But let workers attempt to stand as free men and note what happens.

Let them vitalize the Declaration of Independence and shouts of "property rights" are heard.

This is what labor has in mind when it insists on collective bargaining. This process is more than attempting to raise wages. It strikes at mental control of workers, the foundation of every privilege.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

LABOR OPPOSES PARKER.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Strong opposition to the appointment of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina as a member of the United States Supreme Court was voiced by spokesmen of the American Federation of Labor at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Labor is opposing Judge Parker because of his decisions in cases involving the rights of organized workers.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor vigorously expressed the opinion that Judge Parker's decision in the Red Jacket case in West Virginia showed that he placed property rights above human rights.

Organized labor, Mr. Green said, believes that Judge Parker's attitude reveals a state of mind which unfits him to serve on the nation's highest court.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor," he said, "believe that the attitude shown by Judge Parker in the Red Jacket injunction case reveals a judicial state of mind which totally unfits him for service as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"This opposition of the American Federation of Labor is based upon the judicial record of Judge Parker as a member of the United States Circuit Court for the Fourth District," Mr. Green said. "In the case of the United Mine Workers vs. the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company and others, Judge Parker wrote the opinion sustaining an injunction issued by District Judge McClintic of West Virginia, which prohibited the mine workers' organization from soliciting miners who had been forced to sign yellow dog contracts to become members of the Mine Workers' Union.

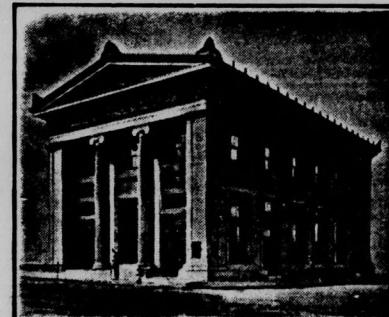
"This decision showed that Judge Parker placed property rights above and superior to human rights. He approved an injunction which virtually reduced the conditions of the miners in West Virginia to a point approximating industrial servitude.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor believe that the attitude shown by Judge Parker in this injunction case reveals a judicial state of mind which totally unfits him for service as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

At a performance of "Faust" in Cork, the gentleman who enacted the part of Mephistopheles was so stout that the trap-door was too small to permit his descent to the infernal regions and all of his person above the waist was still visible over the stage.

One of the gallery gods, noticing his dilemma, exclaimed, "Begorra, the place is full!"

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930

A passenger automobile equipped with a Diesel engine recently made a trip of 792 miles at a cost of \$1.35, the machine using thirty gallons of heavy fuel oil instead of gasoline.

One of the interesting developments of agriculture in the United States today is that fewer farmers, with less labor, on fewer acres, continue to increase production. In the past four years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, agricultural production has averaged about 16 per cent more than in 1919-1922, due chiefly to better farming. The farmer knows more about his soils and the plants and animals with which he deals. He is in better position to combat pests and to apply his labor more efficiently so as to secure larger returns in volume of production per unit of labor or capital employed. The Federal Farm Board seems confronted with a tough job. It is begging the farmers to restrict production, yet every year farm output is increasing because of better farming methods. If the Board can counteract this tendency, it will have performed almost a miracle.

Labor men in touch with Congress express the opinion that there is little hope Congress will pass legislation at the present session restricting Mexican immigration. Meanwhile, Mexican laborers continue to pour into the West and Southwest, depressing wage scales and making worse unemployment, which would be serious enough if there was not a Mexican in the country. The present situation knocks the props out of the claim that Mexican labor is needed. Representative Box of Texas pointed this out in the House the other day, in an address vividly describing the wretched condition of many thousands of Mexicans who have been lured to this country by promises of good wages and living conditions. In many cities, Box said, Mexican workers are eating out of garbage cans because of their inability to get jobs. Congress goes on talking about many things, but takes no action to pass restrictive legislation. Nero fiddled while Rome burned, legend says. Congress goes Nero one better by talking while low-wage immigrants take the bread out of American workmen's mouths.

THE IMMIGRANT WOMAN

All phases of the immigration question are being given careful consideration these days by different departments of the government because of the fact that the present session of Congress must deal with the problem in some way. California is particularly interested concerning what action is taken with respect to those who come from Mexico and the Philippine Islands, but there is also reason to be interested in what happens in the case of all those who arrive in this country from whatever quarter of the globe. Therefore, a study recently made for the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor will throw much light on what becomes of the immigrant woman.

A wise immigration program calls not only for limited quotas and selective measures but for definite means of helping those who enter this country to fit themselves into American life and work most effectively for both their own and the national good. As encouraging evidence of Uncle Sam's efforts to study the interests of his adopted children is a recent publication by Caroline Manning of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. The report analyzes many phases of the question, but attempts no solutions.

Over 2100 foreign-born women wage earners, in many instances while toiling over wash tubs, peeling potatoes, scrubbing floors, or doing other manual work in their homes at the close of their day in factory or workshop, were interviewed by the bureau agents.

Human interest colors to an unusual degree for a government report the illuminating statistical data on many subjects, including the women's efforts to find work on arrival in the United States, their reasons for changing jobs, irregularity of employment, working hours and conditions, wages, and such personal matters as age, nativity, education, home duties, family responsibilities and living standards.

Since only three-fifths of the women were able to speak English and some of these with great difficulty, often the stories of their hopes, ambitions, handicaps and hardships had to be obtained through interpreters. Of nearly 1500 of these immigrants who were at least 14 years old on arrival in the United States, about half had never learned to speak English. Only 37 per cent of those with a 10-year record in this country had adopted its language. Less than one-third of all the women included could read English and fewer still could write it.

Only one in five of the women reporting was a citizen of the United States. Three-fifths of those reporting on time of arrival had come between 1905 and 1915, and more than a fifth had arrived between 1920 and October, 1925.

An array of nationalities—more than 25 in number and suggestive of a roll call of European races—is represented in the report, all these types residing in Philadelphia and the Lehigh Valley, the two geographical areas covered.

These two regions were selected as typical communities from the standpoint of the foreign born and their problems—Philadelphia, a big city with diversified industries and a large proportion of immigrants, and the Lehigh Valley, a locality with a few predominating industries and concentrated groups of foreign-born labor, industry and labor being mutually dependent.

In the Lehigh Valley practically all the 1026 women were working in cigar factories and in textile mills, headed by silk manufacture. The 1120 women visited in Philadelphia were scattered through many industries, the largest groups being in the textile and the clothing trades.

"Have to like it, it's daily bread" was the attitude of the majority of the women toward their jobs, which they had got into blindly, Miss Manning points out, often through a friend or because of living in the vicinity of a plant, with no enthusiasm for cigar rolling, for example, or little aptitude for operating a loom or a power machine.

That the women fortunate enough to have secured jobs with good working conditions appreciated them was indicated by such comments as: "They treat the women nice, no boss holler, no boss yell," "There is a bench for each loom and a chance to sit," "The boss has good respect for me," "This is a fine job, nicest one I ever had."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

With the census now on it may be possible for the citizenry to forget unemployment, prohibition, and the appointment of an injunction judge to the Supreme Court. The census will bring on the greatest gabfest the country has had since Lindbergh flew the Atlantic. Bright young people and a certain number of political hacks will come nosing around the place asking more darn fool questions than the village gossip. It's getting so that nobody can have any secrets any more. The census man will take a look at you and ask you whether you are male or female and you're not allowed to knock him down. Then he'll want to know how many grandfathers you have, or have ever had, and why. In the old days of the West and Southwest any man who asked anybody half the questions these census persons will ask would have been shot twelve times and then hung for good measure. A person's business was the business of nobody else in those days and places.

* * *

Some fine questions are included in the list. It's good to get a line for the first time on how many people are idle and if possible why, though the why part of it isn't so much of a mystery to anybody except government officials and upholders. Then you'll be asked if you own a radio. Such a silly question to ask you. The census taker ought to ask the neighbors instead. And how old were you when you were first married. You'll have to answer, but Paul Pry was a novice, let it be said. Other questions could be suggested. How old were you when you were weaned and when and how did you cut your first teeth, if any. At what age did you change to regular pants or knickers, or whatever they were then called? Did you go barefoot and did you ever sit on a tack? They've overlooked ever so many things. The Sewing Circle could have given them pointers on how to dig out the important facts.

* * *

Privacy? Applecause! We are getting to be a nation gone nutty for asking questions. If you're a good question asker you can get a job almost any place. Ever so many people are just dying to know things. Gossip, gab and gabble! But, seriously, a great many of the fool census questions are designed to help budding manufacturers sell more fly traps. This is no census; this is a market survey and that's where the joke is tucked away. Yeah; and every time you pass the census taker thereafter you can know he's winking a wicked eye and saying to himself, "And what I know about you." Once upon a time the census was a count of numbers. Today it's got to be a national collection of biographies and appetites. Between the census man and the income tax man you might as well tear down the shades and put glass in the whole house. The census man will likely ask you whether you wear pajamas anyway and you'll have to tell him.

* * *

Some folks roar because it is proposed to ask aliens to register, just once. All the alien would have to tell would be how he got here. The citizen has to tell why he got here. Don't pity the alien. He's got all the luck. It's all only a symptom—a symptom of the growing might of a thing called bureaucracy and it is no such laughing matter as the coming gabfest might indicate. Under the surface of it all is the craving to know it all and do it all for everybody and every time a new game is discovered there are more jobs for more little bureaucrats who can and do tell you where you get off at—whereupon you will get off, without ado or back-talk. However, hail the gabfest!

WIT AT RANDOM

Wife—I'm going to give you a piece of my mind.

Hubby—Just a small helping, please.—Missouri Outlaw.

"Willie," asked the teacher, "what was it Sir Walter Raleigh said when he placed his cloak on the muddy road for the beautiful queen to walk over?"

Willie, the ultra-modern, gazed about the classroom in dismay, and then, taking a long chance, replied:

"Step on it, kid."

It was a young lawyer's first case, and he was bubbling over with pride and enthusiasm as he stood in court.

"Now," said he, addressing the defendant, "you say you came to town to look for work? I put it to you there was another, a stronger motive, that brought you all this distance."

"Well," hesitated the defendant, "there was."

"Ah," cried the lawyer, triumphantly; "and what was it?"

"A locomotive."

The Judge: "This lady says you tried to speak to her at the station."

Salesman: "It was a mistake. I was looking for my friend's sister, whom I had never seen before, but who's been described to me as a handsome blonde with classic features, fine complexion, perfect figure, beautifully dressed and—"

The Witness: "I don't care to prosecute the gentleman. Anyone might have made the same mistake."

"How's the baby?" asked the neighbor of the new father."

"Fine," said the proud parent.

"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?" pursued the friend.

"Yes," said the parent with a sigh. "We have the gas going most of the night now."

"Did father leave an order with you this morning for a load of wood?" asked a strange but attractive young lady of a well known planing mill man.

"I don't know, miss," he replied. "There was a gentleman in who said to deliver a load to a driver who would call and said it was for Mr. Zell."

"Yes, thank you," said she. "I'm Gladys Zell."

"Eh, what?" gulped the millman.

"I'm Gladys Zell," she repeated.

"Oh, yes, of course," he replied, "so'm I."

**LABOR QUERIES.**

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What city now has "union weather"?

A.—This is said of Chicago, because all the employees of the Chicago weather bureau are members of the Federal Employees No. 27, American Federation of Labor.

Q.—Who is at the head of the conciliation work of the United States Department of Labor?

A.—Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation.

Q.—In how many cities are building workers now on the five-day week?

A.—According to the latest statistics, which are only partially complete, the five-day week is now in existence for one or more of the building trades in 97 cities and towns. In 17 of these cities, all building trades are on the shorter work week.

Q.—What is the official organ of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union?

A.—The Lathers' published monthly.

Q.—How can retail dealers find out where to obtain union-labelled goods?

A.—By asking the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, 202-204 American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the directory of manufacturers using labels of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ASK THAT ALIENS BE EXCLUDED.

Taking cognizance of the unemployment situation, the state executive committee of the American Legion has gone on record "as approving, encouraging and recommending the employment of local State resident labor by contractors employed in the construction of State improvements in and for the State of California."

The Legionnaires have demanded that aliens be excluded from State work until all American citizens are first given employment.

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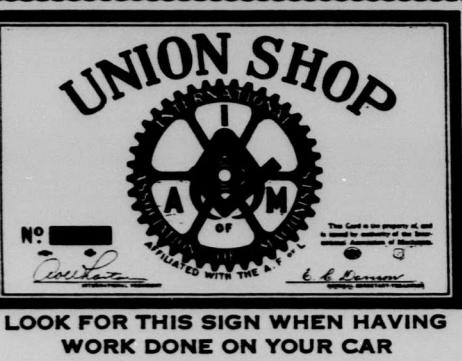


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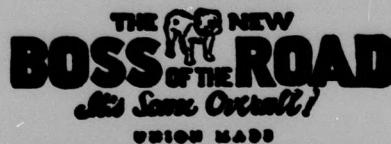
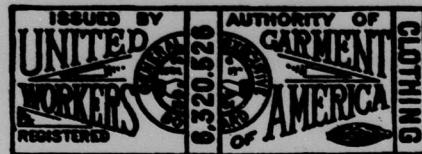
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held April 4, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President R. H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Stage Employees, B. F. Williams and M. E. Butler; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mrs. Thomas G. Riley, thanking the Council for its kind expression of sympathy. From Chief of Police Wm. J. Quinn, relative to the movement of traffic on Market street. From the Retail Clerks' Union, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Famous Clothing Company, 2516 Mission street, Bloom's Men's Shop, 2464 Mission street; the Fashion Shop, 2304 Mission street; and Siegel's Men's Shop, 2366 Mission street; and requesting a demand for the Clerk's Card when making purchases. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of report on unemployment. From the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, giving a resume of the case, and requesting a donation so that they may be able to give wider publicity to the same.

Requests Complied With—From the California State Federation of Labor, requesting the Council to urge upon our representatives in Congress to refuse to endorse or confirm the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court of the United States. Telegram from Congressman Richard J. Welch, requesting information relative to the employment of Filipinos in this city.

Report of Executive Committee—In the case of the Laundry Workers' Union vs. Galland Mercantile Laundry, information had been received by the Secretary that the firm had decided to refer said dispute to the Laundry Men's Board of Trade, wherefore this matter was laid over. In the case of Laundry Workers' Union vs. Ideal Laundry, the Secretary was instructed to write to the manager, Mr. George D. Klein, requesting him to make restitution for deductions made and pay the employees as per schedule in the working agreement. In the case of Laundry Workers' Union vs. Standard Laundry, the management appears to be willing to abide by the provisions of the agreement with the union; the matter was ordered held in abeyance. The report of committee concurred in.

The chair appointed the following Educational

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Committee: R. H. Baker, Paul Scharrenberg, Daniel C. Murphy, James W. Mullen, Wm. T. Bonsor, Theo. Johnson, Manuel Jacobs, E. J. Deppu and Wm. Rhys. The Secretary notified each appointee of the instructions of the Council to investigate the complaints in regard to alleged practices of Market Street Railway Company in connection with the use of the School Car and spreading propaganda among the school children in favor of that company; also another matter of perhaps greater importance, the present practices of the public schools in conducting debates on controversial subjects affecting the interests of labor; both matters were discussed and decided to hold subject matter in abeyance and members of the committee instructed to keep themselves informed as to developments in the above regard. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks—Are meeting with Gallenkamp's Stores to adjust differences. Office Employees—Protest the discharge of members employed at Juvenile Court. Water Workers—Are making progress in adjusting some positions in Water Department. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Molders No. 164—Request all trade unionists to purchase union made stoves and ranges.

Mr. Fred Bebergall, representing the American Legion, addressed the Council outlining the work of the Legion and suggested the formation of a union labor post in this city.

Mr. Leo Daly, representing the Age Security League, addressed the Council on what the League hopes to accomplish.

New Business—Moved, that the Council instruct the Executive Committee to investigate the proposition to form a union labor post of the American Legion; motion carried.

Receipts—\$597.40. **Expenses**—\$233.27.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged

to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

The trade unionist who fails to demand union goods and union service is blind to his own best interests.

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The trade unionist who is ashamed to demand union-made goods or union service is a barnacle on the trade union movement.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Embassy Theatre.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Gallenkamp's Shoe Stores.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARket 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bolermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 148 Albion.

Chaussiers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemens 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 812, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Pattermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbort, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Moahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3153 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stone Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section) —Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Rosorth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 18—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m. at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Eugene Stone of the musicians, Jerry Hannigan of the boilermakers, William L. Grimmel of the theatrical stage employees.

The labor movement of San Francisco received a shock last Saturday afternoon when the word went the rounds that Jerry Hannigan, president of the Boilermakers' Union, had died. Hannigan had been at the Labor Council meeting on Friday night and had taken the floor in the interest of the American Legion. He appeared to be in perfect health and the news of his death the next day was received with astonishment by all those who saw him at the meeting. While at work in his garage he suddenly collapsed and was dead before medical aid could be summoned. He had been active in the labor movement in the Bay Region for many years and leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss.

B. F. Williams and M. E. Butler were seated as delegates from the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union at the last meeting of the Labor Council in addition to the other regular representatives of that organization.

The Labor Council has sent a protest against the confirmation by the United States Senate of the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court of the United States. Parker's record in labor cases has been demonstrated to be a bad one. The State Federation of Labor has also urged rejection of the nomination.

President Roe H. Baker of the Labor Council has appointed the following delegates as members of the Committee on Education: Roe H. Baker, Paul Scharrenberg, Daniel C. Murphy, James W. Mullen, William T. Bonsor, Theodore Johnson, Manuel Jacobs, E. J. Dupuy and William Rhys.

Fred Bebergall, former State Adjutant of the American Legion, and also a former delegate to the Labor Council, addressed the last meeting of the Council. He outlined the policy of the Legion and urged the formation of a labor post in this city. The matter will come before the Executive Committee of the Council next Monday night at 8 o'clock and Bebergall will be in attendance to present the case.

Many unions complain that the demand for the union label, card and button is not as strong as it should be in this city. Strengthen the demand.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, J. H. Thomas, Minister of Employment, in the British Labor Government, said April 1st that the estimated cost of approved schemes to alleviate unemployment up to the end of March was more than \$350,000,000.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will be held in Chattanooga on Monday, May 12th.

The House Post Office Committee has made a favorable report on a bill providing for a 44-hour week with pay for overtime for postal employees.

The address delivered in March before the Kentucky Legislature by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was read into

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the Congressional Record recently by Senator Barkley of Kentucky, who said that a reading of President Green's address would be very helpful to members of Congress. Green was introduced to the legislators by Wood Axton, manufacturer of Clown union-made cigarettes, who declared that good pay made good markets and better conditions for everybody.

A resolution directing the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional only when the decision of the court is unanimous has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Brookhart of Iowa.

AL SMITH SITS AS ARBITRATOR.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Former Governor Al Smith is trying to adjust a 25-year controversy between the structural steel workers and the Structural Steel Board of Trade. In an effort to avert a threatened strike on the steel work in the Empire State Building, of which he is president, he called a conference of the Steel Workers' Union and employers at his office in New York City.

The question came up when it was discovered that Starrett Bros., Inc., general contractors on the building, had let the steel contract to Post & McCord, members of the Steel Board of Trade. Immediately a meeting was called by the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and strikes were declared on Starrett jobs in Cincinnati and New Orleans ten days ago.

As Mr. Smith had originally understood, it was said at his office, that only union men were to be employed on the Empire State Building, he called the conference and offered to help bring about an understanding between the Steel Board of Trade and the steel workers.

"What the union of steel workers want," Mr. Smith said after the conference, "is the same recognition they have in every State outside New York."

Representatives of the steel union at the conference were: P. J. Morrin, general president; Frank P. Walsh, general counsel; D. J. O'Shea, vice-president; T. M. Brandle, vice-president of the New Jersey District Council; William P. Maginn, assistant to Morrin; William J. McCain, general secretary; John M. Schmeling, general vice-president; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

BY THE WAY.

There's no mystery about the causes of the present depression and its consequent unemployment. It's a plain case of wages failing to keep up with production, President Green of the American Federation of Labor diagnosed the case in a few words when he told a Senate committee: "For thirteen months before the recession last summer, industrial activity had been rising. But our factories were producing beyond the power of the public to buy, for production increased more than twice as fast as the purchasing power of wage earners. From May, 1928, to June, 1929, production of factories increased 16 per cent, while wage payments to workers in factories rose only 8 per cent and payments to railroad employees increased only 1 per cent."

The next time you hear a long, involved "explanation" of the causes of unemployment, just quote Mr. Green. His is an explanation that really explains.

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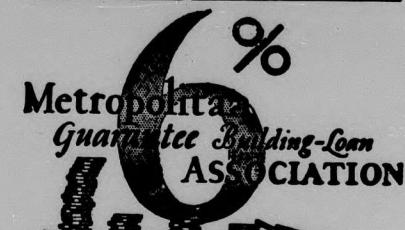


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